

The Cincinnati Star.

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OURAY's twelve Utes have not materialized.

THE Cuban Emancipation Bill has passed both branches of the Cortes.

BITTERLY blows the Boreal blast from the frozen Northwest. There's a warmer wave coming, however.

CHRISTMAS morning witnessed the most cold-blooded murders and the most daring robbery of the year at Delphos, Ohio.

GENERAL GOUGH has concluded his march, which was one continuous battle, and his troops have reinforced General Roberts at Cabul.

THE men of Maine seem to have their mad up. During this blessed holiday season they should all cultivate a feeling of brotherly love.

THE Russian emigrants who went to Brazil are disappointed in Dom Pedro's dominions, and as rapidly as they can get away they are coming to the United States.

THE New York papers are wildly enthusiastic over Kate Brady, the brave chambermaid who engaged in such a terrific combat with Franks, the colored burglar. Kate is a better man than half their policemen.

POLITICIANS among the pine trees and on the bleak hills of Maine are about the same as those that bask in the warm sun and seek the shade of the orange groves of Louisiana. Climatic influence touches not the average politician.

THE climate at Fort Meade appears to have a most exhilarating effect upon the officers under command of Gen. Sturgis. One of them has been suspended for a year on account of dissipation, Major Reno has just emerged from a Court-martial on convivial charges, and a Captain was recently placed under arrest upon charges which were not made public.

FOGISM AND FORTIFICATIONS.

The improvements in modern artillery are changing the whole system of coast defenses and fortifications. Guns of enormous calibre, mounted upon iron-clad vessels, such as have recently been put in service by European nations, can go about where they please in spite of any land constructions that can be built. These iron-plated monsters with their heavy metal may not be under the necessity of stopping to knock to pieces stone forts or dismount their guns at long range, but can run by them with impunity and hold the enemies' cities and commerce at their mercy. Still the Chief of the Engineering Corps of the United States Army persists each year in sending enormous estimates for the extension and repairs of our finished and unfinished coast fortifications.

Last year he asked for over \$3,000,000 for this purpose. The Secretary of War reduced the amount to \$1,000,000, and Congress met this requisition upon the Treasury by appropriating \$150,000. This year his Fogship-in-Chief asks for \$4,000,000 to be thrown away in this useless expenditure, and the Secretary cuts this recommendation down to \$1,000,000 again. It remains to be seen what Congress will reply to the requisition.

Other nations, in the meantime, are adopting their coast defenses to reach the exigencies of modern improvements in artillery and defensive armor. Torpedoes and movable obstructions are fast taking the place of permanent works. Seaports and important harbors, it is found, can now only be defended by systems of torpedoes, torpedo boats and the employment of great booms or chain obstructions that may hold the enemies' fleet in check until it can be destroyed.

Recent experiments have been made by the British Admiralty at Spithead upon an immense scale. A regular attack and defense was organized and carried out with a mimic vigor that almost partook of the magnitude of a real engagement. The defensive preparations embodied all the latest improvements in torpedoes, torpedo-boats and great booms, and the energies and resources of the attacking party were directed entirely to the destruction of the booms and to the explosion of the torpedoes by a system of countermine. It has been shown that iron-clad ships of even ordinary construction will stand a good deal of heavy battering without being disabled, but

that they are very vulnerable to an attack from below the water line or by the explosion of a small quantity of powder beneath their hulls.

Our government has been experimenting in a small and weak way with several torpedo inventions at two or three of the National Naval Stations, but in about all of the schemes brought forward there is more suspicion of jobbing than prospects of utility, and at present the United States is far behind any other government of consequence in the way of modern defenses. At the same time millions of dollars are asked for annually to expend in building or keeping in repair an absolute system of rattle boxes upon our maritime borders.

THE SUGAR-BEET EXPERIMENT.

An experiment in growing the sugar beet and converting it into sugar is now in the second year of its operation in Maine, with results not wholly satisfactory to its projectors, and yet not altogether discouraging. The beet appears to thrive successfully, and its conversion into sugar has been accomplished without impediment. Some difficulty appears to have been experienced in securing the beets in quantities sufficiently large to suit the company. It was assumed when the project was first put on foot that of these as many as forty tons per acre could be readily raised, and on this assumption farmers readily contracted them to the manufacturers at \$4 per ton.

In fact, however, it was found that the average quantity raised was only about 9 1/2 tons to the acre, although as many as 38 and as few as 2 tons were actually raised. The price, in view of the unexpectedly low average, was this year raised to \$5 75 per ton, but even at this only some 1,300 acres were contracted for. The company will have about 12,000 tons to work, and will make from this produce 1,500 tons of sugar and molasses. The establishment, which was erected at a cost of about \$150,000, works 150 hands, and has a capacity for working up an average of 130 tons per day. Sugar ranges about 8 cents per pound at the factory, and the company doubt their ability to pay the current price for beets unless a market shall be found for the pulp of the beet after its saccharine has been extracted.

This, together with the lime used in desiccating, finds a ready and rapid sale at the sugar factories in Europe, the pulp as a food for cattle and the lime as a fertilizer. In time, if these experiments shall continue, they will doubtless be here.

A late Chicago paper contains some details of the attempts made a few years since in Illinois to manufacture beet sugar, which experiment, it appears, resulted disastrously. A large tract of land was purchased at Chatworth, where an extensive factory was erected at a cost, including the experiments that followed, of some \$250,000. A couple of experienced French sugar manufacturers were employed, who had conducted the business in France, and neither money nor energy were spared to make the undertaking a success, but it failed, sinking a quarter of a million of dollars in the attempt. The fault however here, as is alleged, consisted rather in the beet than in anything else.

The root which grows in the rich prairie soils of Illinois to a large size seems to develop a too great succulence and fleshiness of fibre, but without the saccharine that is the essential for sugar-making. There is moreover, an alkaline quality found mingled with its extracted juice that is detrimental to its conversion to sugar, the smaller beets grown in a calcareous or comparatively sterile soil yielding largely more and better sugar-making extract. This peculiarity has been heretofore noted in the juices of the sorghum sugar-cane which never yields as excellent results when grown on land when there is a superabundance of the remains of vegetable decomposition, as for instance in the rich alluvium of the West and Southwestern streams.

It took 50 years and the fostering care of Napoleon the First to place the beet sugar experiment on a satisfactory paying basis in France, but it is now one of the great industries of that country, and is assuming large proportions in Belgium and Germany. We therefore see no reason why the enterprise that has been set on foot in Maine should be abandoned at least until impediments greater than a too limited supply of beets or failure to make a sufficiently prompt disposal of the refuse pulps and residuary lime shall have been solved by the enterprising projectors. The result shows at least that the beet can be grown in Maine that readily produces sugar, and the methods for such conversion are no longer a mystery; as for the rest, patience—Rome was not built in a day.

Editorial Spinmings.

Beefsteaks are rare this winter. The winter is no great shakes this year, anyhow.

The velocipedians are having an extensive run East.

The ice cake in the Hudson are generally flavored with catwax seeds.

Blue pills are showing more activity since the holiday season fairly set in.

Samantha Snooglefix says that Brown makes a stylish beau for evening wear.

It has been suggested that Mr. Charles Francis Adams be tried as an antidote to Hellgate.

Five-cent stores are slowly but swiftly crowding out the fast ve paragon. Six transit gloria funambulum.

The shoplifters are busy in the crowded

stores nowadays, where they fold their shawls like the Arabs and as quietly steal away.

The pig tail is another scientific discovery, known in China two hundred years before anybody else was born to dream of it.

Calcraft, forty-six years hangman in England, is dead. His clients will be apt to ask him to take a drop when they recognize his ghost.

Adam and Eve must have had spare ribs at their wedding breakfast. But what can you expect of people who never had a grandfather?

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

The English Papers of This Morning.

The Commercial says: An attempt yesterday to remove arms and ammunition from the State Arsenal at Bangor, Me., to the depot for transportation to Augusta, under orders from Governor Garcelon, came near resulting in a riot. A large crowd of excited men surrounded the wagons containing the arms, and when near the depot the teamsters were compelled to return with their loads to the arsenal.—Washington and Jefferson really refused third terms. Washington did it by anticipating the people on the subject. There is no doubt that he could have been President for life. His dignity did not suffer from stating in time that he would not be, or permit himself to be made, a candidate. Jefferson followed his example when half a dozen States had pronounced for him. The third term business will not do. It will not work. It is preposterous.—Edison's incandescent electric lamp will continue to be the absorbing topic of speculation until its success or failure has been absolutely demonstrated. It promises so much, if successful, and is bound to produce so great a revolution in methods of illumination, and so seriously affect the stocks of great gas manufacturing corporations, that it will be talked and written about until, like the steamship and telegraph, it has demonstrated its practicality.

The Gazette says: The President has a plan for the suppression of polygamy, an outline of which is given in our Washington dispatches. It is, in brief, to deprive the many-wedded saints of the right of suffrage. The President rightly thinks that will hit closer to the root of the difficulty than any of the repressive measures that have yet been suggested.—The Indianapolis Journal endeavors to prove that the exodus is a Democratic scheme, and it presents a mass of evidence which makes a strong case against that party, so far as Indiana is concerned. It is certain that if the scheme is being pushed by anybody for political purposes, it is by the Democrats. The Republicans of the State have nothing more to do with it than to employ the blacks as they would any other class of immigrants.—Mr. Gladstone in his Scottish canvass has been censuring Lord Lytton very severely. He has charged that ever since he succeeded Lord Northbrook the Indian situation has been constantly growing worse. The people are impoverished, the government is wicked and, in short, the misgovernment abroad is as bad as that of the Tories at home. This is strong doctrine, too strong even for some who are not actually Tories. The London Times, we see, is among the dissentients. It argues that the condition of India is so far from being threatening that it has actually been improving during the last two years. The only danger that has taken place is a change of popular sentiment in favor of English rule among the people of Hindoostan. Public opinion in England will be likely to side with the Times or with Mr. Gladstone in accordance with the experiences of the next few weeks.—A dispatch from Cabul says the combination of Afghans against the British troops is not national, but religious, and the hope is entertained that it will speedily collapse from irresolution. The history of the world proves that semi-civilized peoples never fight more desperately than in their religious wars.

The Enquirer says: Senator Blaine writes a letter voicing his indignation. He pleads for "the sanctity of town government," and is filled with horror at the thought of a man who would be elected to the right of town government have been elected. He was shocked in 1877, but he is shocked now. He says that there have been only sixteen cases in which the Governor and Council heretofore "found the official returns so fatally defective in form as to deprive a candidate apparently elected of his certificate." This is precisely the point that has been made in this business. Frauds and bribery were abundant, but the Governor and Council did "go behind the returns" to judge of the votes. They were the constitutional, lawful judges of the returns, not of the votes. The right of the people to elect shall constitute a "return." Blaine only complains because the law has been observed. He says that returns were pronounced defective "on technical points." Are not litigants invited out of Courts of Justice, out of Courts of Justice even, every day "on technical points?" Does he expect a Judge to be guilty, knowingly, of wholesale violation of Constitutions and laws to oblige him and his client? This Maine count is not comparable to the conduct of Mr. Blaine's friends in Louisiana in 1877. They threw out votes by the thousand because the votes didn't suit 'em. They mustered thousands votes count both ways, as it pleased them. Gov. Garcelon did not assume to be the arbiter of votes.—Kellogg's term as United States Senator from Louisiana will not expire till 1883; still, the next Legislature will elect a successor, it being the only one which will meet till after 1883. Kellogg, therefore, is likely to come before the public again shortly. The Maine muddle will be of especial interest to him. There was much awkwardness in overcoming the majority in Louisiana. There is much grace about the present performance in Maine; it has the advantage of being strictly under the laws of the State.

The German Papers.

The Volksfreund says: The excitement existing over the count in Maine is an artificial one. Blaine and his men are exciting the minds of the simple citizens by bloodthirsty speeches. To all appearances, however, Garcelon will not allow himself to be frightened. He is a man of experience and knows his opponents.

The Volksblatt says: It is rather remarkable that the President of the Gas Company appears before a council committee, and not only does a lot of talking but also tries to play the dictator and brazenly run the comedy. This brazenness, as said before, is rather astonishing inasmuch as he assumes all privileges and rights, whereas he will not allow the gas consumers to be represented by Council.

The Freie Presse says: Will the Board of Aldermen allow the company which is to introduce the Holly system of heating to become the same for Cincinnati that the Gas Company is?—McMahon, Democratic member of Congress from Ohio, is of the opinion that the Democratic Convention ought to be held in Cincinnati, and that through this Ohio would go Democratic in 1880. The former is to be desired, but the latter will remain a pipe wish of Mr. McMahon.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

How the Ohio Fight is Seen from Afar.

Special Correspondence of the Star. WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Since the opening of the present Congressional session there has been considerable interest manifested in Washington over the coming Ohio Senatorial contest. The Republicans have preferences as they are actuated by personal friendship, individual ambition, political belief and political jealousy. The Democrats are in pretty much the same position as the woman whose husband is fighting with a bear—they don't care which whips. I have talked with a number of men considered accurate calculators of political chances, and have obtained views as summarized below:

GARFIELD'S CHANCES.

By far the greater number, and the most influential, are strong in the belief that Garfield will be elected. His friends say there is no possible chance for any one else. When the subject of the Senatorship is mentioned, they talk enthusiastically of his long service, his generous withdrawal last time in favor of Matthews, and the debt the Republican party owes him. Governor-elect Foster and General Charles Grosvenor have, as reported in the Star, expressed the opinion that by the time of the election Garfield will have developed such strength that he will virtually have no opposition.

Others, however, claim that Garfield's strength is greatly over-estimated; that what support he has is fast losing; that his record on several important issues is to be fished up, and used to his great disadvantage.

The boom which Ex-Senator Matthews is having at present is most likely to injure Garfield's chances, and should it continue, will give the other candidates a better show of success.

STANLEY MATTHEWS.

Of all the candidates, Judge Stanley Matthews is at once the strongest and the weakest; he is universally known; he has the support of the administration and a great part of the railroad interest. In many ways he is better qualified for the position than any of his competitors. He is looked upon here in Washington, where he practices a good deal before the Supreme Court, as a learned and able lawyer, and a man of brilliant parts. But as a politician few have any faith in either his ability or his judgment. He came prominently to the front at a hazardous time, and to escape from a very disagreeable dilemma, did the worst thing possible for his reputation, and lost the confidence of the people. Besides, he has fewer personal friends than either of the other candidates. His cold, and often supercilious manner, repels men and young men, and is not popular. He has no man whom he can't address affectionately and put his arms around. "Stanley Matthews," said an Ohio man the other day, "can never be elected to an office; whatever he gets must be by appointment."

The Matthews boom appears to be more calculated to injure Garfield than to aid Matthews.

GOVERNOR DENNISON.

Governor Dennison is rarely spoken of as a candidate. He is but little known here personally, especially among the younger men. It is the general opinion that he is too old for Senator—that he is antiquated and belongs to a political generation now past.

JUDGE TAFT.

From this end of the line it looks very much as though Judge Taft is not a strong candidate. He has a few friends among the Grant men, but among the great mass of Republicans he is not popular. He has no claims upon the party as Garfield has, and his friends can put him forward as only a stalwart and likely to assist the Grant boom.

GOV. YOUNG.

Gov. Young has lately developed considerable strength as a candidate, and should none of the others be chosen on the first ballot, he stands a fair chance of being elected. He is personally the most popular of all the candidates. An Ohio legislator from Garfield's district said, while here not long ago, "I shall of course vote for Garfield first, but the moment I see Garfield can't be elected I shall vote for Tom Young." Among the Democrats Gen. Young has some warm and staunch friends. A rather prominent Pennsylvania said to me the other day, "I have been a Democrat all my life, and all our family are Democrats, but I believe that if I lived in the Second Ohio District I should vote for Tom Young every time."

With a certain class of people—sticklers for senatorial gravity and keyness. This popularity is one point against him—like Tom Corwin and Tom Marshall, his social qualities sometimes obscure his intellectual. "Tom Young doesn't get credit for half the ability he has," said a gentleman who has known him years, and the remark is eminently just. General Young is slow and long-headed, and has acquired in his day a good store of worldly wisdom. Should he be chosen, he will take into the Senate a clear head, a good deal of natural ability, and a considerable knowledge of men and politics.

BEN. EGGLESTON.

Ben. Eggleston's canvass is generally regarded as a joke—as one of the facetious elements of the contest, and no one speaks of it seriously. A few who know Mr. Eggleston personally believe that the great desire of his heart is to be Governor of Ohio, and that by entering the Senatorial race he hopes to bring himself forward as a gubernatorial candidate.

This is the general aspect of the question here now, but a few days and later reports from Ohio may change opinions greatly, and may bring forth new candidates and combinations to upset all present calculations.

Some Men's Habits.

(Boston Men's Companion.) A banker well known in the financial world died lately in one of the Atlantic cities aged eighty years, leaving a property valued at millions. After his death a collection of toys was sold for over \$100,000, which he had been accumulating for twenty years. Scarcely any valuable scientific or mechanical toy had been found in Europe of which he had not a specimen, but his assortment included also the most trivial of children's playthings. Another, a citizen of Philadelphia, one of the foremost jurists of his day, had a fancy for collecting fairy tales. His shelves contained thousands of these volumes in every language. Manias for china, old brasses and rare editions are so common among scholarly men, that the incongruity of the pursuit does not strike us. The peculiarity of a hobby indeed is that it is usually at odds with the general character of the person who exhibits it. It is a bit of childhood left by careless Nature among the sterner stuff of which manhood is made.

James Fisk, the most hardened and dishonest of swindlers, had a passionate love for canaries, and was surrounded by

them at home. Our genial poet, Oliver Wendell Holmes, delights in graveyards, boasts that he knows every one within forty miles of Boston, "and when the spring opens," he says, smiling, "I go out to see how my dead men do." The Doctor also is fond of working with tools. The portable stereoscopic-glass is his invention. One of the most eminent surgeons in the country delights in writing poems, and very bad poems they are. There can be no doubt that an innocent hobby (and hobbies generally are innocent) is a safety valve for the escape of nervous excitement in men who use their brains to an exceptional degree. For this reason they usually do much toward softening and humanizing the character. Whatever it is to be a boy's trade or profession, encourage in him a taste for music, or art, fishing, gunning, some hobby, in short. Before you fill the boiler and build the fire, provide the safety-valve.

A Miser's Miserable Life and Death.

(San Francisco Chronicle.) Hugh McGlinn, proprietor of the Rhode Island Livery Stable, on Fourth street, died Tuesday afternoon, aged sixty years. The deceased left behind him an estate valued at over \$200,000. McGlinn, it is stated, acquired his large fortune by leading an extremely penurious existence, and denying himself even the common necessities of life. He occupied himself in the most menial employments about his establishment, and he devoted himself to the making and hoarding of money. For years he occupied a loft in his stable, where he died. He was unable to read or write, and was obliged to intrust the management of his business to an agent. In his last illness he refused to pay a physician to attend him unless he would guarantee a cure. He left a will bequeathing the whole of his estate to his wife, who, with his daughter, are earning a living in Rhode Island as domestic servants. He separated from his wife a number of years ago because she bought a silk dress.

"What shall my greeting be, this Christmas tide? Health, wealth and happiness! And yet beside, Think of my dearest wish, what e'er it be, And that, be sure, is what I wish for thee."

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As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indications of cough, take during the day a few "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

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Commentary on the International Lesson. By Rev. John E. Todd, D.D., and Rev. M. R. Bidle, D.D. Price \$1.25.

Sermons on the International Lesson by the Monday Club. Price \$1.50.

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Is pre-eminently a German Household Article; and there are few German families in the land in whose homes it is not constantly kept, as the safest and surest relief and cure for such painful ailments as Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache and all similar bodily pains.

At the earnest solicitations of very many of our friends of the drug trade, and a still greater number of the people, who have personally experienced the marvelous pain-relieving and healing influence of the St. Jacobs Oil, we would by this means open for it a wider field, by bringing it to the direct notice of the English-speaking public. Nothing that could be said or written will carry such conviction of its superiority and worth as a personal trial. And as such a trial entails but a comparatively trifling expense, (the article costs only fifty cents a bottle), every sufferer can have cheap and positive proof of all claims advanced in its favor.

In adopting this method, among others, of giving broad publicity to the St. Jacobs Oil, we adhere to our business custom, which is based upon the conviction that there is nothing unmercantile or unprofessional in giving the widest notoriety to meritorious and reliable articles, whether of a medical or other nature; and we furthermore believe that the sweeping objections occasionally raised against advertised articles, are born of dishonesty rather than of unbiased judgment. As, however, by such advertising the really useful and valuable must come into competition with the worthless and dangerous, every one should exercise intelligent discrimination in favor of goods which have special and undoubted advantages to recommend them.

That the St. Jacobs Oil possesses such advantages in the highest degree, must readily appear by a perusal of the testimony given in its favor by well-known and reliable parties throughout the country.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md.

RT. REV. BISHOP GILMORE, Cleveland, Ohio.—The St. Jacobs Oil has benefited me greatly. I consider it excellent for Rheumatism and kindred diseases.

HUGO FREYER, ESQ., National Candidate for Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, 1879.—It cured me of Rheumatism and I can recommend it.

Rheumatism Six Years.

Grand View, Ill.—Mr. F. Rosenberg, of Grand View, called at our office with and related the following circumstance: I suffered with Rheumatism for over six years, and such many physicians, and tried hundreds of remedies, without avail. Having seen St. Jacobs Oil advertised in your paper, and heard of some astonishing cures for over a year, I bought a bottle of the Oil, and used it according to directions. The relief I felt was almost "electric." I was better at once, and now I am a free man of Rheumatism left in my body.—(Rockport (Ill.) Banner, editorially.)

Acute Rheumatic Pains.

Andalusia, Ill.—Since I bought the story of Mr. Thorne and how cured, I have introduced your St. Jacobs Oil, and it is remarkable how many acute cases it has produced. I have tried it upon myself, and in three days I was relieved of the most acute Rheumatic pains. You may use this as a testimonial if you choose.

ROBERT ROSS.

Rheumatism.

DIXON, ILL., C. S. Sussmlich, Book River Furniture Store.—The best remedy for Rheumatism is indisputably the St. Jacobs Oil; a single bottle cured me entirely. Being well known in this part of the country, the above information may be of value to you.

Rheumatism—An Editor's Wife.

Allentown, Pa.—From personal experience, I have tried the St. Jacobs Oil, and I have introduced your St. Jacobs Oil, and it is remarkable how many acute cases it has produced. I have tried it upon myself, and in three days I was relieved of the most acute Rheumatic pains. You may use this as a testimonial if you choose.

ROBERT ROSS.

Rheumatism Thirty Years.

TAYLORVILLE, PA.—Mr. A. Nigon, writes: My mother, an old lady of sixty years, suffered for thirty years with Rheumatism, and such an extent that she was at times entirely lame. We procured from Messrs. Ludwig Bros., Druggists in Scranton, Pa., a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, used it according to directions, and she should efforts crowned with perfect success. Mother was relieved.

A Steamboat Man's Praise.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.—O. B. Haver, or, Esq. Foreman of the New York and New Haven Steamboat Company, says: I can hardly find words enough to express my praise of St. Jacobs Oil. For a whole week I suffered with mine and back, and was not able to go about; the pain at times was almost unbearable. Advised by a friend I procured a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil from my druggist, Mr. Otto Meyer. It relieved me, and I experienced instant relief from my sufferings.

A Physician's Praise.

SENECAOCH, PA.—Dr. R. H. Schnitz says: For twenty years I have been practicing medicine and surgery, and can, from personal experience and a clear conscience that the St. Jacobs Oil, in its actual working results, is far superior to all other external applications.

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